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SOURCE Monitoring and U.S. Information Service.

After several months of test transmissions, the new Danish international broadcasting station was officially inaugurated 1 October 1948. It is located at Herstedvester on the island of Zealand about fifteen kilometers west of Copenhagen. There is one short-wave transmitter capable of operating on any frequency between 6 and 21 megacycles with a power output of 50 kilowatts to a choice of directional antennas:

- (1) Oriented 301° for North America and Greenland.
- (2) Oriented 236° for South America.
- (3) Oriented 56° for Australia and the Far East.

Beamings were selected to provide optimum reception to Danes abroad, who comprise the present intended audience. Antenna #1 is used between the hours 00:00 and 05:30 GMT daily with the transmitter on 9520 kilocycles. Antenna #2 is not yet in service. Antenna #3 was placed in service on 1 February 1949 with the transmitter on 15165 kilocycles, and is used Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:00 to 11:00 GMT.

Frequency changes can be accomplished in less than three minutes by an automatic mechanism with push-button control. To effect this the transmitter construction was considerably elaborated with the resultant equipment reportedly approximating three separate transmitters. Construction was by the Danish firm, Standard Electric, Inc., in cooperation with its sister organization in Italy which had experience in building similar transmitters for the Italian broadcasting system.

Full technical details and diagrams have been supplied to the U.S. Department of State (TFO) and the Federal Communications Commission as enclosures to the unclassified dispatch #196 dated 5 November 1948 from the American Embassy in Copenhagen.

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